

9/123

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 2002-226953

(43)Date of publication of application : 14.08.2002

(51)Int.Cl. C22C 38/00
C22C 38/38
H01F 1/16

(21)Application number : 2001-026382

(71)Applicant : NKK CORP

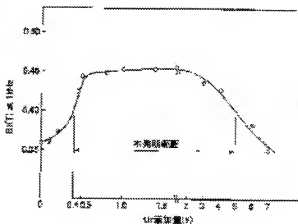
(22)Date of filing : 02.02.2001

(72)Inventor : ODA YOSHIHIKO
SAGAWA TAKASHI
ONO YOSHIHIKO
URABE TOSHIAKI

(54) NONORIENTED SILICON STEEL SHEET FOR HIGH FREQUENCY HAVING EXCELLENT LOW MAGNETIC FIELD CHARACTERISTIC**(57)Abstract:**

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a nonoriented silicon steel sheet which has excellent low magnetic field characteristics in a high frequency region.

SOLUTION: The nonoriented silicon steel sheet for high frequency having excellent low magnetic field characteristics has a composition containing, by mass, $\leq 0.005\%$ C, $\leq 0.1\%$ P, 0.5 to 4% Si, 0.05 to 2% Mn, 0.1 to 2% Al, $\leq 0.02\%$ S, $\leq 0.005\%$ N, $\leq 0.005\%$ O and 0.4 to 5% Cr, and the balance substantially Fe. Its magnetic flux density B1 in the magnetizing force of 100 A/m at the frequency of 1 kHz is ≥ 0.4 T, or the number of inclusions having the diameter of 0.5 to $< 1 \mu\text{m}$ is ≤ 104 pieces per cubic millimeter, and the number of inclusions having the diameter of 1 to $5 \mu\text{m}$ is 102 to 103 pieces per cubic millimeter.



* NOTICES *

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]At mass%, C:0.005% or less, P:0.1% or less, Si:0.5-4%, Mn: 0.05-2%, aluminum : 0.1 to 2%, S:0.02% or less, N:0.005% or less, O:0.005% or less, Cr: A non-oriented magnetic steel sheet for high frequency which was excellent in the lower field characteristic characterized by being Fe and the magnetic flux density B1 of magnetizing force 100 A/m in frequency of 1 kHz being more than 0.4T at a remainder real target including 0.4 to 5%.

[Claim 2]At mass%, C:0.005% or less, P:0.1% or less, Si:0.5-4%, Mn: 0.05-2%, aluminum : 0.1 to 2%, S:0.02% or less, N:0.005% or less, O:0.005% or less, Cr : 0.4 to 5% is included, On a remainder real target, are Fe and inclusion of less than 0.5 to one diameter mum per 1-mm³ Below 10⁴ individual. A non-oriented magnetic steel sheet for high frequency excellent in the lower field characteristic, wherein inclusion 1-5 micrometers in diameter is 10² - 10³ individual per 1-mm³.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPO and INPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]In this invention, it is related with the magnetic steel sheet excellent in the lower field characteristic.

Therefore, it is related with the magnetic steel sheet for high frequency especially used for the iron core material of a large-sized motor or a compressor motor, etc.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]In recent years, power electronics art accomplishes rapid progress and the inverter which is the example of representation has come to be broadly adopted from industrial large-sized apparatus even to home electronics. By adoption of this inverter, adjustable-speed operation of a motor is attained and power saving of an electric appliance, efficient-izing, a miniaturization, etc. are beginning to be realized.

[0003]Conventionally, material with high magnetic flux density has been required of the iron core material of a large-sized motor or a compressor motor in the high magnetic field. However, the motor driven in inverter control is used about 0.3-0.7T in many cases, and importance is increasingly attached to the magnetic properties in a lower field more than the former.

[0004]From such a viewpoint, for example in JP,61-266059,A, Si: The magnetic steel sheet whose average value of 1.5 or less and B1 the inclusion density of the average crystal grain diameter of not less than 50 micrometers and not less than 10 micrometers [which exist in a steel plate section] in diameter a size is below 10^{-3} individual / mm^2 , and the ratio (L/C) of B1 is more than 0.7T is proposed 0.1 to 1.2%.

[0005]In JP,3-202424,A, less than C:0.005%, Si: Less than [3.5%], Mn : 0.1 to 1.5%, P:0.005 to 0.1%, Less than S:0.005%, aluminum : The steel slab containing 0.1 to 1.0% is hot-rolled, H_2 gas constituents in more than a heating-rate:1 **/second, soaking-temperature:800-1100 **, soaking-time:10 seconds ~ 5 minutes, and atmosphere pickling and after cold-rolling: The manufacturing method of the non-oriented magnetic steel sheet with high magnetic flux density in the lower field which anneals by finishing on less than 50% of conditions is proposed.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]However, said each of art aims at an improvement of the lower field characteristic in a commercial-frequency region (50-60 Hz). On the other hand, in the motor by which an inverter drive is carried out, since the frequency area used differs from about 200-2 kHz, it is required that the magnetic properties of a lower field should be excellent in a high frequency region.

[0007]This invention is made in view of such a situation, and is a thing.

The purpose is to provide the non-oriented magnetic steel sheet excellent in the lower field characteristic of **, *high frequency*

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem]When this invention persons considered solution of an aforementioned problem wholeheartedly, a proper quantity of Cr(s) were added and the

knowledge of a steel plate excellent in the lower field characteristic in a high frequency area being obtained was carried out by rationalizing a size and quantity of inclusion in steel further.

[0009] This invention was made based on this knowledge, and has the following composition.

[0010] At mass%, [1] C:0.005% or less, P:0.1% or less, Si:0.5-4%, Mn: 0.05-2%, aluminum: 0.1 to 2%, S:0.02% or less, N:0.005% or less, O:0.005% or less, Cr: A non-oriented magnetic steel sheet for high frequency which was excellent in the lower field characteristic characterized by being Fe and the magnetic flux density B1 of magnetizing force 100 A/m in frequency of 1 kHz being more than 0.4T at a remainder real target including 0.4 to 5%.

[0011] At mass%, [2] C:0.005% or less, P:0.1% or less, Si:0.5-4%, Mn: 0.05-2%, aluminum: 0.1 to 2%, S:0.02% or less, N:0.005% or less, O:0.005% or less, Cr: 0.4 to 5% is included, On a remainder real target, are Fe and inclusion of less than 0.5 to one diameter μm per 1-mm^3 Below 10^4 individual. A non-oriented magnetic steel sheet for high frequency excellent in the lower field characteristic, wherein inclusion 1-5 micrometers in diameter is $10^2 - 10^3$ individual per 1-mm^3 . It comes out.

[0012] "It is Fe to a remainder real target" as used in the above-mentioned means means that things containing other trace elements including an inevitable impurity may be contained in the range of this invention, unless a operation effect of this invention is lost. In this specification, all of % and ppm which shows an ingredient of steel are mass ppm mass%.

[0013]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the details of this invention are explained with the reason for limitation.

[0014] In order to investigate the influence of Cr on the lower field characteristic first, C:0.0009%, Si:2.5%, aluminum:1.3%, Mn: 0.20%, It is considered as P:0.01%, S:0.003%, N:0.0008%, and O:0.0006%, Pickling was performed after having performed rough rolling, having held the rough bar for 20 s at 900 **, after heating the slab obtained by dissolving in a laboratory the steel to which the amount of Cr(s) was changed to 0 to 6% at 1140 **, and hot-rolling finishing further. Hot-rolling board annealing of 860 **x3hr was succeedingly given to the above-mentioned hot-rolling board in 75% H_2 -25% N_2 atmosphere, further, it cold-rolled to 0.35 mm of board thickness, and finish annealing of 950 **x1min was performed in 20% H_2 -80% N_2 atmosphere.

[0015] The relation between Cr addition of the test specimen produced by doing in this way by drawing 1, and the frequency of 1 kHz and the magnetic flux density B1 of magnetizing force 100 A/m is shown. Here, for evaluation of magnetic properties, the first magnetic flux density B1 in magnetizing force 100 A/m was measured at 1 kHz 100 **** using what carried out secondary 100 turn winding using a ring sample the outer diameter of 45 mm, and 33 mm in inside diameter. The reason for having evaluated magnetic properties in the ring is because correlation with the motor characteristic has the strong direction at the time of evaluating magnetic properties in a ring compared with the Epstein method since it is magnetized in the direction of the perimeter as an iron core material of a motor at the time of use. The magnetic flux density of the motor in which a high frequency drive is carried out by inverter control is about 0.4-0.7T, and the reason for having evaluated magnetic flux density by B1 is because almost corresponding to the value in B1. When B1 is less than 0.4T here, enlargement of apparatus is not avoided, but since the efficiency of a motor also falls, as for B1, material beyond 0.4T is desired.

[0016] It turns out that the addition's of Cr B1 (1 kHz) improves at 0.4% or more, and B1 has become more than 0.4T from drawing 1. This reason is considered because magnetization becomes easy when magnetic anisotropy decreased by Cr addition.

[0017] On the other hand, it turns out at more than Cr:5% that magnetic flux density falls. This is for the saturation magnetization of material to fall with Cr addition. Cr addition is made into 0.4 to 5% for the above reason.

[0018] Next, in order to raise the lower field characteristic of Cr addition steel further, the influence of the inclusion in steel was considered.

[0019] First, C:0.0025%, Si:2.5%, aluminum:1.0%, Cr: 0.9%, Mn: In order to consider it as 0.20%, P:0.01%, and S:0.003% and to change the oxide quantity in steel, and a size Vacuum-degassing time, After heating the slab obtained by casting the steel to which the cooling rate at the time of

casting was changed at 1140 **, rough rolling was performed, in order to change the size of the sludge in steel further, 0-60S carried out time maintenance of the rough bar at 900 **, and pickling was performed after hot-rolling. When the nitrogen volume of the steel plate (= hot-rolling board) obtained by the above and the amount of oxygen were analyzed, it was set to 5-30 ppm and 6-28 ppm, respectively. Hot-rolling board annealing of 860 **x3hr was succeeding given to the above-mentioned hot-rolling board in 75% H_2 -25% N_2 atmosphere, further, it cold-rolled to 0.35 mm of board thickness, and finish annealing between 950 **x1min was performed in 20% H_2 -80% N_2 atmosphere.

[0020]The inclusion in steel of the obtained test specimen was divided into comparatively big and rough inclusion (the detailed inclusion of less than 0.5 to 1 μ m, and 1-5 micrometers) by SEM, and the influence which each inclusion has on the lower field characteristic was investigated. Here, the inclusion in steel is all the inclusion, such as an oxide, a nitride, and a sulfide. Since identification by SEM was difficult about the inclusion below 0.5 micrometer, and grasp of the quantity of what becomes possible was difficult for identification of inclusion when TEM is used, it was aimed at inclusion of 0.5 micrometers or more here.

[0021]in order to investigate the influence which the detailed inclusion of less than 0.5 to 1 μ m has on the lower field characteristic first, the amount of inclusion of 1-5 micrometers selected the test specimen used as 200-400 pieces / mm^3 , and about 1 law. The relation between the amount of inclusion in steel of less than 0.5 to 1 μ m of the test specimen obtained by drawing 2 and the magnetic flux density B1 in 1 kHz is shown. Here, evaluation of magnetic properties is the same as that of drawing 1.

[0022]Drawing 2 shows that B1 improves, when the amount of inclusion in steel of less than 0.5 to 1 μ m is carried out as for below 10^4 individual / mm^3 . This is for grain growth nature to fall, when the amounts of inclusion in steel of less than 0.5 to 1 μ m are 10^4 individual / mm^3 **. Below 10^4 individual carries out the amount of inclusion in steel of less than 0.5 to one diameter μ m per 1- mm^3 for the above reason.

[0023]Next, in order to investigate the influence which 1-5-micrometer inclusion has on the lower field characteristic, the amount of inclusion of less than 0.5 to 1 μ m selected the test specimen below 5000 piece / mm^3 . The amount of inclusion of 1-5 micrometers in the test specimen obtained by drawing 3 and the magnetic flux density B1 in 1 kHz are shown. Here, evaluation of magnetic properties is the same as that of drawing 1.

[0024]When the amount of inclusion considers it as $10^2 - 1000$ (10^3) individuals / mm^3 from drawing 3, it turns out that B1 [1-kHz] becomes high. Although this reason is not clear, when the inclusion number becomes in less than 100-piece / mm^3 , a magnetic domain wall interval increases, it originates in it, the movement speed of magnetic flux increases, and, thereby, magnetomotive force with the opposite direction of magnetization is considered to have become large and to have reduced magnetic flux density. On the other hand, when the inclusion number is 1000 piece / mm^3 **, it is thought that the movement of the magnetic domain wall corresponding to an external magnetic field itself became difficult.

[0025]As mentioned above, in order to raise the lower field characteristic in a high frequency area, making a proper quantity of inclusion of not only high-grade-izing by reducing the inside S, C, and N of steel which is indicated conventionally, etc. but a suitable size exist carried out the knowledge of the desirable thing newly. Therefore, let the amounts of inclusion in steel of less than one to five diameter μ m be $10^2 - 1000$ (10^3) individual per 1- mm^3 from the above result.

[0026]It does not specify in particular in order not to degrade the lower field characteristic about the inclusion of more than 5 micrometers. When the amount of inclusion in steel of the test specimen of drawing 1 was investigated anew, 500-900 pieces / mm^3 , and the amount of inclusion of the amount of inclusion of less than 0.5 to 1 μ m 1-5 micrometers in diameter were 40 piece / mm^3 .

[0027]Next, the reason for limitation of an ingredient is explained.

[0028]Since Si is an element effective in order to raise the specific resistance of a steel plate, it

makes a minimum 0.5%. On the other hand, since magnetic flux density would fall with the fall of saturation magnetic flux density if it exceeds 4%, the maximum was made into 4%.

[0029] Like Si, aluminum was an effective element in order to raise specific resistance, but since magnetic flux density would fall with the fall of saturation magnetic flux density if it exceeds 2%, it made the maximum 2%. Since AlN carried out minuteness making at less than 0.1% of case and the lower field characteristic deteriorated, the minimum was made into 0.1%.

[0030] Since C had a problem of magnetic aging, it could be 0.005% or less.

[0031] Mn was required 0.05% or more, in order to prevent the red shortness at the time of hot-rolling, but since magnetic flux density was reduced when it became not less than 2%, it could be 0.05 to 2%.

[0032] Since a steel plate would become hard if it adds exceeding 0.1%, P could be 0.1% or less.

[0033] When there was much content, the precipitation amount of N of AlN increased, and in order to degrade the lower field characteristic, it could be 0.005% or less.

[0034] S made the maximum 0.02% in order to degrade the lower field characteristic according to precipitation amount increase of MnS, if it exceeds 0.02%.

[0035] Since oxide stock inclusion would increase and iron loss would increase if it exceeds 0.005%, O could be 0.005% or less.

[0036] Elements, such as Sb, Sn, REM, nickel, Cu, and Co, can be added in the range which does not spoil the effect of this invention.

[0037] Next, the manufacturing method of the steel plate of this invention is explained.

[0038] In order to obtain the steel plate of this invention, for example, degassing treatment of the molten steel which ~~****~~(ed) with the converter is carried out, it adjusts to a predetermined ingredient, and casting and ~~hot-rolling~~ ^{refined} are performed succeeding. Here, as for degasifying time, 30 or less minutes is desirable in order to make moderate inclusion remain. It is possible after rolling between excess heat to make the detailed inclusion of less than 0.5 to 1 μm make it big and rough, and to make 1-5-micrometer inclusion into the predetermined range by changing the isothermal retention time of a rough bar. When carrying out isothermal maintenance of the rough bar, 850-1000 ~~****~~ of retention temperature is preferred. As long as it is not limited and the size of inclusion and quantity become this invention within the limits, techniques other than degasifying timing and rough bar isothermal maintenance may be used for degasifying timing and especially rough bar isothermal maintenance.

[0039] It is not necessary to specify the finish annealing temperature at the time of hot-rolling, and rolling-up temperature in particular, and usual may be sufficient as them. Hot-rolling board annealing is performed after hot-rolling. Here, since the lower field characteristic will deteriorate if an unrecrystallized part remains, there is the necessity of performing hot-rolling board annealing at the temperature which recrystallization completes.

[0040] Subsequently, final annealing is performed after considering it as predetermined board thickness with one cold rolling or two cold rolling or more which sandwiched intermediate annealing.

[0041] As mentioned above, the non-oriented magnetic steel sheet for high frequency excellent in the lower field characteristic of this invention is obtained.

[0042] ^{was refined by blowing}

[Example] After carrying out degassing treatment of the molten steel which ~~****~~(ed) with the converter and performing slab heating of 1140 ~~****~~ x 1 hr after casting for the ingredient of Table 1, the rough bar after rough rolling was held 0- in 20s at 900 ~~****~~, finishing hot-rolling was performed, and the hot-rolling board of 2.0 mm of board thickness was obtained. Hot-rolling finishing temperature considered it as 800 ~~****~~, and rolling-up temperature was 610 ~~****~~. Hot-rolling board annealing of 830 ~~****~~ x 3 hr was given in 75% H₂-25% N₂ atmosphere after rolling up. Then, it cold-rolled to 0.35 mm of board thickness, and finish annealing was performed on the conditions shown in Table 1 in 10% H₂-90% N₂ atmosphere.

[0043] The magnetic properties in the frequency of 1 kHz were measured to the obtained steel plate. Measurement of magnetic properties used the first thing that carried out secondary. 100 turn winding 100 ~~****~~ using a ring sample the outer diameter of 45 mm, and 33 mm in inside diameter.

^{and secondary} ^{turn winding}

[0044]The magnetic properties of each steel plate are combined with Table 1, and are shown.

[0045]

[Table 1]

[illegible]

100477

[Effect of the Invention]As stated above, according to this invention, it comes out to obtain the steel plate excellent in the lower field characteristic. The steel plate obtained by this invention is preferred as core materials of the motor in which adjustable-speed operation is carried out by inverter control, such as an electric vehicle, an air conditioner, and a servo motor.

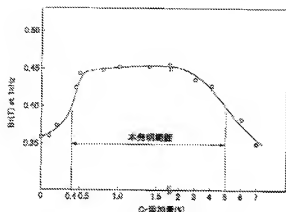
[0046] It turns out that the steel plate which excelled [amount / of Cr(s)] Table 1 in the lower field characteristic in this invention steel which is within the limits of this invention is obtained.

[0047]

[Effect of the Invention] As stated above, according to this invention, it comes out to obtain the steel plate excellent in the lower field characteristic. The steel plate obtained by this invention is preferred as core materials of the motor in which adjustable-speed operation is carried out by inverter control, such as an electromobile, an air-conditioner, and a servo motor.

[Translation done.]

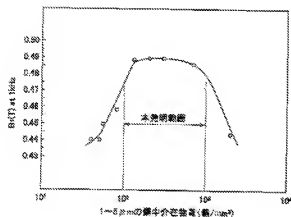
【図1】 drawing 1



O-添加量 (wt%)

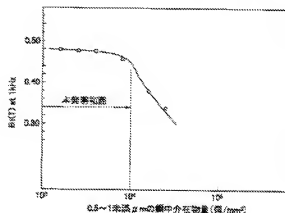
(O content (wt\%))

【図3】 drawing 3



inclusions of 1 to 5 μm (numbers/ cm^2)

【図2】 drawing 2



0.5~1 μm の鋼中不動態量 (個/ mm^2)

inclusions of 0.5 to 1 μm

(numbers/ mm^2)

フロントページの続き

(72)発明者 小野 義彦
東京都千代田区丸の内一丁目1番2号 日
本钢管株式会社内

(72)発明者 占部 俊明
東京都千代田区丸の内一丁目1番2号 日
本钢管株式会社内

Fターム(参考) 5B041 A002 A019 C004 N001 N013

(19) 日本国特許庁 (J P)

(12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11) 特許出願公開番号

特開2002-226953

(P2002-226953A)

(43) 公開日 平成14年8月14日 (2002.8.14)

(51) Int. Cl. ⁷	識別記号	F I	テロワード(参考)
C 2 2 C 38/00	3 0 3	C 2 2 C 38/00	3 0 3 U 5 E 0 4 1
38/38		38/38	
H 0 1 F 1/16		H 0 1 F 1/16	A

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数2 ○L (全6頁)

(21) 出願番号 特願2001-26382(P2001-26382)

(22) 出願日 平成13年2月2日(2001.2.2)

(71) 出願人 000004123

日本鋼管株式会社

東京都千代田区丸の内一丁目1番2号

(72) 発明者 尾田 孝彦

東京都千代田区丸の内一丁目1番2号

日本鋼管株式会社内

(72) 発明者 桑川 孝

東京都千代田区丸の内一丁目1番2号

日本鋼管株式会社内

(74) 代理人 100116230

弁理士 中濱 泰光

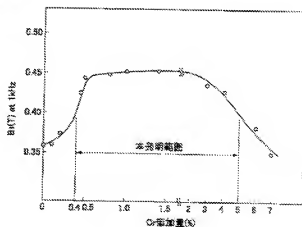
最終頁に続く

(54) 【発明の名称】 低磁場特性に優れた高周波用無方向性電磁銅板

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 高周波域での低磁場特性に優れた無方向性電磁銅板を提供する。

【解決手段】 mass%で、C:0.005%以下、P:0.1%以下、Si:0.5~4%、Mn:0.05~2%、Al:0.1~2%、S:0.02%以下、N:0.005%以下、O:0.005%以下、Cr:0.4~5%を含む、残部実質的にFeであり、かつ、周波数1kHzでの磁化力100A/mの磁束密度B1が0.4T以上、または、直径0.5~1未満mmの介在物が1mm²当たり10⁴個以下、直径1~5mmの介在物が1mm²当たり10³~10⁴個である低磁場特性に優れた高周波用無方向性電磁銅板。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 mass%で、C:0.005%以下、P:0.1%以下、Si:0.5~4%、Mn:0.05~2%、Al:0.1~2%、S:0.02%以下、N:0.005%以下、O:0.005%以下、Cr:0.4~5%を含む、残部実質的にFeであり、かつ、周波数1kHzでの磁化力100A/mの磁束密度B1が0.4T以上であることを特徴とする低磁場特性に優れた高周波用無方向性電磁鋼板。

【請求項2】 mass%で、C:0.005%以下、P:0.1%以下、Si:0.5~4%、Mn:0.05~2%、Al:0.1~2%、S:0.02%以下、N:0.005%以下、O:0.005%以下、Cr:0.4~5%を含む、残部実質的にFeであり、かつ、直径0.5~1未満 μm の介在物が 1mm^2 当たり 10^2 個以下、直径1~5 μm の介在物が 1mm^2 当たり 10^2 ~ 10^4 個であることを特徴とする低磁場特性に優れた高周波用無方向性電磁鋼板。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、低磁場特性に優れた電磁鋼板に関するもので、特に大型モータやコンプレッサモータの鉄心材料等に使用される高周波用電磁鋼板に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】近年、パワーエレクトロニクス技術が急速な進歩をとげ、その代表例であるインバータが産業用の大型機器から家電製品まで幅広く採用されるようになってきた。このインバータの採用により、モータの可変速運転が可能となり、電気機器の省電力、高効率化、小型化などが実現されはじめている。

【0003】従来、大型モータやコンプレッサモータの鉄心材料には高磁場で磁束密度の高い材料が要求されてきた。しかし、インバータ制御にて駆動されるモータは0.3~0.7T程度で使用されることが多く、これまで以上に低磁場での磁気特性が重要視されるようになってきている。

【0004】このような観点から、例えば、特開昭61-266059号公報では、Si:0.1~1.2%、平均結晶粒径50 μm 以上、鋼板断面に存在する直径10 μm 以上の大きさの介在物密度が 10^4 個/ mm^2 以下であり、かつ、B1の比(L/C)が1.5以下、B1の平均値が0.7T以上であることを電磁鋼板が提案されている。

【0005】また、特開平3-202424号公報では、C:0.005%未満、Si:3.5%未満、Mn:0.1~1.5%、P:0.005~0.1%、S:0.005%未満、Al:0.1~1.0%を含有する鋼スラブを熱間圧延、酸洗、冷間圧延した後、加熱速度:1℃/秒以上、均熱温度:800~1100℃、均熱時間:10秒~5分、雰囲気中のH₂ガス成分:50%未満の条

件で仕上げ焼鈍を行なう低磁場での磁束密度が高い無方向性電磁鋼板の製造方法が提案されている。

【0006】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、前記技術は、いずれも商用周波数(50~60Hz)での低磁場特性の改善を狙ったものである。これに対し、インバータ駆動されるモータでは、使用される周波数域が200~2kHz程度と異なるとともに、高周波数域で低磁場の磁気特性が優れていることが要求される。

【0007】本発明はこのような事情に鑑みなされたものであり、高周波域での低磁場特性に優れた無方向性電磁鋼板を提供することを目的とする。

【0008】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者が上記課題の解決に関し鋭意検討したところ、Crを適量添加し、さらに鋼中介在物の大きさと量を適正化することにより高周波域での低磁場特性に優れた鋼板が得られることを知見した。

【0009】本発明はかかる知見に基づきなされたもので、以下のような構成を有する。

【0010】(1)mass%で、C:0.005%以下、P:0.1%以下、Si:0.5~4%、Mn:0.05~2%、Al:0.1~2%、S:0.02%以下、N:0.005%以下、O:0.005%以下、Cr:0.4~5%を含む、残部実質的にFeであり、かつ、周波数1kHzでの磁化力100A/mの磁束密度B1が0.4T以上であることを特徴とする低磁場特性に優れた高周波用無方向性電磁鋼板。

【0011】(2)mass%で、C:0.005%以下、P:0.1%以下、Si:0.5~4%、Mn:0.05~2%、Al:0.1~2%、S:0.02%以下、N:0.005%以下、O:0.005%以下、Cr:0.4~5%を含む、残部実質的にFeであり、かつ、直径0.5~1未満 μm の介在物が 1mm^2 当たり 10^4 個以下、直径1~5 μm の介在物が 1mm^2 当たり 10^2 ~ 10^4 個であることを特徴とする低磁場特性に優れた高周波用無方向性電磁鋼板である。

【0012】なお、上記手段において、「残部実質的にFe」とは、本発明の作用効果を無くさない限り、不可避不純物を除く。他の微量元素を含有するものが本発明の範囲に含まれることを意味する。また、本明細書において、鋼の成分を示す%およびppmはすべてmass%、mass ppmである。

【0013】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の詳細をその限定理由とともに説明する。

【0014】まず最初に、低磁場特性に及ぼすCrの影響について調査するため、C:0.0009%、Si:2.5%、Al:1.3%、Mn:0.20%、P:0.001%、S:0.003%、N:0.0008%、O:0.00

り0.6%とし、Cr量を0~6%まで変化させた鋼を実験室にて溶解し、得られたスラブを1140℃で加熱した後、粗圧延を行ない、粗バーを900℃にて20s保持し、さらに仕上げの熱間圧延を行った後、酸洗を行った。引き続き上記熱間圧延板に7.5% H_2 -2.5% N_2 雰囲気中で860℃×3hrの熱延板焼鈍を施し、さらに、板厚0.35mmまで冷間圧延を行い、2.0% H_2 -8.0% N_2 雰囲気中で950℃×1minの仕上げ焼鈍を行った。

【0015】図1に、このようにして得られた供試材のCr添加量と周波数1kHz、磁化力100A/mの磁束密度B1との関係を示す。ここで、磁気特性の評価には外径45mm、内径33mmのリングサンプルを用い、一次100ターン、二次100ターン巻線したものを、磁化力100A/mでの磁束密度B1を1kHzにて測定し、リングで磁気特性を評価した理由は、モータの鉄芯材料として使用時は全周方向に磁化されるため、エアスタイン法に比べリングで磁気特性を評価した場合の方がモータ特性との相関が強いためである。また、磁束密度をB1で評価した理由は、インバータ制御により高周波励動されるモータの磁束密度が0.4~0.7T程度であり、B1がほぼその値に対応するためである。ここでB1が0.4Tに満たない場合には、機器の大型化が避けられず、モータの効率も低下するためB1は0.4T以上の材料が望まれる。

【0016】図1より、Crの添加量が0.4%以上でB1(1kHz)が向上しB1が0.4T以上となることがわかる。この理由は、Cr添加により磁気周方向性が低減したことにより磁化が容易になったためと考えられる。

【0017】一方、Cr:5%以上では磁束密度は低下することがわかる。これはCr添加に伴い材料の飽和磁化が低下するためである。以上の理由によりCr添加量は0.4~5%とする。

【0018】次にCr添加鋼の低磁場特性をさらに向上させるため、鋼中介在物の影響について検討した。

【0019】まず、C:0.0025%、Si:2.5%、Al:1.0%、Cr:0.9%、Mn:0.20%、P:0.01%、S:0.003%とし、鋼中酸化物量と大きさを変化させるために真空脱ガス時間、鋳造時の冷却速度を変化させた鋼を鋳造し、得られたスラブを1140℃で加熱した後、粗圧延を行ない、さらに鋼中新析物の大きさを変化させるために粗バーを900℃にて0~60Sの時間保持し、熱間圧延後、酸洗を行った。上記により得られた鋼板(熱間圧延板)の窒素量、酸素量を分析したところそれぞれ5~30ppm、6~28ppmとなっていた。引き続き上記熱間圧延板に7.5% H_2 -2.5% N_2 雰囲気中で860℃×3hrの熱延板焼鈍を施し、さらに、板厚0.35mmまで冷間圧延し、2.0% H_2 -8.0% N_2 雰囲気中で950℃×1min

間の仕上げ焼鈍を行った。

【0020】得られた供試材の鋼中介在物をSEMにより0.5~1未満 μm の微細介在物、1~5 μm の比較的大きな介在物に分け、それぞれの介在物が低磁場特性に及ぼす影響を調査した。ここで、鋼中介在物とは酸化物、窒化物、硫化物等全ての介在物のことである。なお、0.5 μm 未満の介在物についてはSEMでの同定が困難であり、また、TEMを使用した場合においては介在物の同定は可能となるものの量の把握が困難であるため、ここでは0.5 μm 以上の介在物を対象とした。

【0021】最初に0.5~1未満 μm の微細介在物が低磁場特性に及ぼす影響を調査するため、1~5 μm の介在物量が200~400個/ mm^2 とはほぼ一定となっている供試材を選び出した。図2に得られた供試材の0.5~1未満 μm の鋼中介在物量と1kHzでの磁束密度B1の関係を示す。ここで、磁気特性の評価は図1と同様である。

【0022】図2より、0.5~1未満 μm の鋼中介在物量を10⁴個/ mm^2 以下とした場合にB1が向上することがわかる。これは0.5~1未満 μm の鋼中介在物量が10⁴個/ mm^2 超の場合には特性性が低下するためである。以上の理由により直径0.5~1未満 μm の鋼中介在物量は1 mm^2 当たり10⁴個以下とする。

【0023】次に1~5 μm の介在物が低磁場特性に及ぼす影響を調査するため、0.5~1未満 μm の介在物量が5000個/ mm^2 以下の供試材を選び出した。図3に得られた供試材での1~5 μm の介在物量と1kHzでの磁束密度B1を示す。ここで、磁気特性の評価は図1と同様である。

【0024】図3より介在物量が10⁴~1000(10³)個/ mm^2 とした場合に1kHzのB1は高くなることがわかる。この理由は明確ではないが、介在物個数が100個/ mm^2 未満となった場合には磁壁間隔が増大し、それに起因して磁束の移動速度が増大し、これにより磁化の方向とは反対の起磁力が大きくなって磁束密度を低下させたものと考えられる。一方、介在物個数が1000個/ mm^2 超の場合には外部磁場に対応した磁壁の移動自体が困難になったものと考えられる。

【0025】以上より、高周波域での低磁場特性を向上させるためには、従来開示されているような鋼中S、O、N等を低減することによる高純度化だけでなく、適切な大きさの介在物を適量存在させることが望ましいことを新規に知見した。よって、以上の結果より、直径1~5未満 μm の鋼中介在物量は1 mm^2 当たり10⁴~1000(10³)個とする。

【0026】5 μm 超の介在物については低磁場特性を劣化させないため特に規定しない。なお、図1の供試材の鋼中介在物量について改めて調査したところ、0.5~1未満 μm の介在物量は500~900個/ mm^2 、直径1~5 μm の介在物量は40個/ mm^2 であった。

【0027】次に、成分の限定理由について説明する。

【0028】S1は鋼板の固有抵抗を上げるために有効な元素であるため下限を0.5%とする。一方、4%を超えると飽和磁束密度の低下に伴い磁束密度が低下するため上限は4%とした。

【0029】A1はS1と同様、固有抵抗を上げるために有効な元素であるが、2%を超えると飽和磁束密度の低下に伴い磁束密度が低下するため上限を2%とした。また、0.1%未満の場合にはA1Nが微細化し低磁場特性が劣化するため下限を0.1%とした。

【0030】Cは焼結時効の問題があるため0.005%以下とした。

【0031】Mnは熱間圧延時の赤熱脆性を防止するために、0.05%以上必要であるが、2%以上になると磁束密度を低下させるので、0.05~2%とした。

【0032】Pは0.1%を超えて添加すると鋼板が硬くなるため0.1%以下とした。

【0033】Nは、含有量が多い場合にはA1Nの析出量が多くなり、低磁場特性を劣化させるため0.005%以下とした。

【0034】Sは0.02%を超えるとMnSの析出量増大により低磁場特性を劣化させるため、上限を0.02%とした。

【0035】Oは0.005%を超えると酸化物系介在物が増大し、鉄損が増加するため、0.005%以下とした。

【0036】なお、本発明の効果を損なわない範囲でSb、Sn、REM、Ni、Cu、Co等の元素を添加することができる。

【0037】次に本発明の鋼板の製造方法について説明する。

【0038】本発明の鋼板を得るには、例えば、転炉で吹錬した溶鋼を脱ガス処理し所定の成分に調整し、引き続き連続、熱間圧延を行う。ここで、脱ガス時間は適度な介在物を残留させるため30分以下が望ましい。また、粗熱間圧延後、粗バーの等温保持時間を変化させることにより、0.5~1未満μmの微細介在物を粗大化させ、1~5μmの介在物を所定の範囲とすることが可能である。なお、粗バーを等温保持する場合には保持温度は850~1000℃が好ましい。なお、脱ガス時間調整、粗バー等温保持は特に限定されるものではなく、介在物の大きさ、量が本発明範囲内になるのであれば、脱ガス時間調整、粗バー等温保持以外の手法でも構わない。

【0039】熱間圧延時の仕上焼鈍温度、巻取り温度は特に規定する必要はなく、通常でかまわない。熱延後、熱延板焼鈍を行う。ここで、未再結晶部が残存すると低磁場特性が劣化するため、再結晶が完了する温度で熱延板焼鈍を行なう必要がある。

【0040】次いで一層の冷間圧延、もしくは中間焼鈍

をほさんだ2回以上の冷間圧延により所定の板厚とした後に、最終焼鈍を行う。

【0041】以上より、本発明の低磁場特性に優れた高周波用無方向性電磁鋼板が得られる。

【0042】

【実施例】転炉で吹錬した溶鋼を脱ガス処理し、表1の成分に製造後、1140℃/1hrのスラブ加熱を行った後、粗圧延後の粗バーを、960℃にて0~20sの範囲で保持し、仕上げ熱間圧延を行ない、板厚2.0mmの熱間圧延板を得た。熱間圧延仕上げ温度は800℃、巻取り温度は610℃とした。巻取り後、75% $H_v=25\%$ N_2 雰囲気中で830℃/3hrの熱延板焼鈍を施した。その後、板厚0.35mmまで冷間圧延を行い、10% $H_v=90\%$ N_2 雰囲気中で表1に示す条件において仕上焼鈍を行った。

【0043】得られた鋼板に対して周波数1kHzでの磁気特性を測定した。なお、磁気特性の測定は、外径45mm、内径33mmのリングサンプルを用い、一次100ターン、二次100ターン巻繞したものをを用いた。

【0044】各鋼板の磁気特性を表1に併せて示す。

【0045】

【表1】

[illegible]

【0046】表1より、Cr量が本発明の範囲内である本発明鋼において、低磁場特性に優れた鋼板が得られることがわかる。

100473

【発明の効果】以上述べたように、本発明によれば、低磁場特性に優れた鋼板を得ることが出来る。また、本発明により得られる鋼板は電気自動車、エアコン、サーボモータ等のインバータ制御により可変速運転されるモータのコア材料として好適である。

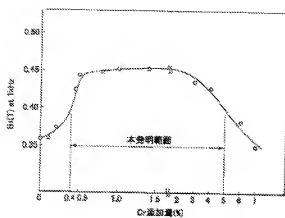
【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】Cr添加量とB1 (1kHz)の関係を示すグラフ。

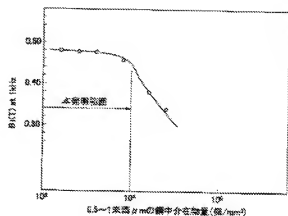
【図2】0.5～1未満 μm の銅中介在物量とB1 (1 K H₂)との関係を示すグラフ。

【図3】1~5 μm の銅中介在物質とB1 (1 kHz)との関係を示すグラフ。

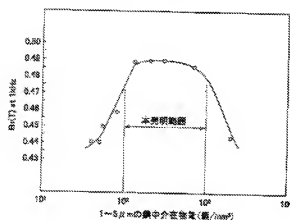
【図1】



【図2】



【図3】



フロントページの続き

(72)発明者 小嶋 誠彦
東京都千代田区丸の内一丁目1番2号 日
本鋼管株式会社内

(72)発明者 占部 俊明
東京都千代田区丸の内一丁目1番2号 日
本鋼管株式会社内
Fターム(参考) 5E041 AA02 AA19 CA04 NN01 NN13